UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/CONF.167/PC/L.4
19 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE
GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON THE
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF
SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES
First session
30 August-10 September 1993
Item 2 (d) of the provisional agenda*

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FIRST GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES ON THE BASIS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 47/189 AND TAKING INTO ACCOUNT OTHER RELEVANT GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS

PARTICIPATION OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE PREPARATORY PROCESS

Note by the Secretariat

1. The General Assembly, by its resolution 47/189 of 22 December 1992, invited relevant non-governmental organizations from developed and developing countries, in particular from small island developing States, including those related to major groups, to contribute, within the areas of their competence and expertise, to the Conference on the basis of the procedures for their accreditation followed for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, as recommended in paragraph 38.44 of Agenda 21. 1/

2. The Preparatory Committee for the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States at its organizational session, held on 15 and 16 April 1993, decided to invite non-governmental organizations, including major groups, to contribute actively to the Conference and its preparatory process in accordance with the procedures followed for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

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* A/CONF.167/PC/5 and Corr.1.

1/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1993, vol. I, Resolutions adopted by the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8).

3. The purpose of the present note is to provide relevant information to the Preparatory Committee on those non-governmental organizations that are not in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, or on the roster of the Council, and have requested accreditation to the Conference and its preparatory process. Section I lists, in the language of submission only, the non-governmental organizations which were accredited to participate in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development process and have thus demonstrated their relevance to the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States. Section II lists, in the language of submission only, the other non-governmental organizations which the Secretariat has found to be relevant to the work of the Conference.

I. Non-governmental Organizations Accredited to UNCED

American Bar Association

Address: 750 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611
Telephone / Fax: / (312) 988-5245 / (312) 988-6178
Contact: Virginia M. Russell

Asociacion Civil "Los Algarrobos"

Address: 25 de Mayo, 376 5178 La Cumbre, Provincia de Cordoba, Argentina
Telephone / Fax: /
Contact:

Associaçao Amigos de Petrópolis

Address: Rua 13 de Maio No. 236, Petropolis - RJ CEP 25685
Telephone / Fax: / (242) 430674
Contact: Fernanda Colagrossi

Association des Volontaires pour le Developpement

Address: O.N.G. Burkinabe 01 BP 4683, Ouagadougou 01, Burkina Faso
Telephone / Fax: / (226) 30-86-16 / (226) 30-86-17
Contact: S. Florent Ouedraogo

Association for the Promotion of Women in Development and Sport
(Promo Femmes-Developpement Sport)

Address: 01 B.P. 2532 Ouaga 01, Burkina Faso
Telephone / Fax: / (226) 31-30-52 / (226)31-30-52
Contact: Clémentine Ouedraogo

ASSAUPAMAR - Association pour la Sauvegarde du Patrimoine Martiniquais

Address: L'Immeuble Canavalia, Residence du Square
Place D'Armes, 97 232 Lamentin, Martinique
Telephone / Fax: / 51 58 84 / (596) 767695
Contact: Jean-Luc Ega

Breastfeeding Information Group

Address: P.O. Box 59436, Nairobi, Kenya
Telephone / Fax: / 749899 /
Contact: Ephantus N. Mwahti

Centro de Educacion Popular

Address: Apartado Postal 450-2, Santo Domingo, Rep. Dominicana
Telephone / Fax: / 531-3656 / 530-0701
Contact: Pedro Arias

Community Capital Management Association

Address: 515, Street 18, G-8/1, Islamabad, Pakistan
Telephone / Fax: / (051) 855-902 / (051) 256061
Contact: S. Atiq Ahmad

Community Services Guild

Address: 24, Chellammal Street, Shenoy Nagar, Madras 600 030, India
Telephone / Fax: / (91 44) 616359 / (91 44) 616462
Contact: R. Venkatachalam

Council of Voluntary Social Services (CVSS)

Address: Jamaica National Centre Building, 7th Floor
32 1/2 Duke Street, Kingston, Jamaica, W.I.
Telephone / Fax: / (809) 922-9365-6 / (809) 922-5433
Contact: Janet Cupidon

Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN)

Address: Women and Development Unit, U. of the West Indies
School of Continuing Studies, Pinelands, St. Michael
Barbados, W.I.
Telephone / Fax: / (809) 426-9288 /
Contact: Peggy Antrobus

ECO - Sao Tomé e Príncipe

Address: P.O. Box 484, Sao Tomé, Sao Tomé e Príncipe
Telephone / Fax: / (239-12) 21427 / (239-12) 22196
Contact: Henrique Pinto da Costas/Jan Hartman

Environmental Foundation Ltd.

Address: No. 3, Campbell Terrace, Colombo 10, Sri Lanka
Telephone / Fax: / 697226 / 446518
Contact: Hemantha Withanage

Fundacion de Parques Nacionales

Address: Apdo.: 1108-1002, San Jose, Costa Rica
Telephone / Fax: / (506) 20-1744 / (506) 20-0939
Contact: Guillermo Echeverría A.

Global Coral Reef Alliance

Address: 324 North Bedford Road, Chappaqua, New York 10514
Telephone / Fax: / (914) 238-8788 / (914) 238-8768
Contact: Thomas J. Goreau

Institution of Public Health Engineers, India

Address: 1, Garstin Place, Calcutta-700 001, India
Telephone / Fax: / (99) 3708678 /
Contact: S.K. Neogi

International Centre for Study and Development

Address: Shangrila Hills, Valakom P.O. 691 532, Kollam Dist.
Kerala State, India
Telephone / Fax: / (91 47) 570-2008
Contact: K.C. Mathew

International Institute of Sustainable Development and Management

Address: 1982 Subhashnagar, GBH MIG Chandkheda, Ahmedabad 382424, India
Telephone / Fax: / 488219 /
Contact: D.P. Mathur

Jamaica Conservation & Development Trust

Address: 46 Duke Street, Kingston, Jamaica W.I.
Telephone / Fax: / (809) 922-2217 / (809) 922-0665
Contact: David Smith

Mauritius Family Planning Association

Address: 30, SSR Street, Port Louis, Mauritius
Telephone / Fax: / 240-2784 / 208-9233
Contact: Geeta Oodit

Melanesian Institute (The), Univ. of Papua New Guinea

Address: P.O. Box 571, Goroka, E.H.P. Papua New Guinea
Telephone / Fax: / 72 1777/78/59 / 72 1214
Contact: Hans-Martin Schoell

Nature Society (Singapore)

Address: 7 Asimont Lane #01-04, Singapore 1130
Telephone / Fax: / 255-1708 / 253-2179
Contact: Evelyn Lim / Eng Lee Choo

O le Siosiomaga Society (Inc.)

Address: P.O. Box 5774, Matautu, Western Samoa
Telephone / Fax: / (685) 21 993 / (685) 21 993
Contact: Clark Peteru

PEMASKY - Programa de Ecologia y Manejo de Areas Silvestres de Kuna Yala

Address: Fuerte Amador Edificio, Ancón Panamá, Rep. de Panamá
Telephone / Fax: / (507) 82-3226 / (507) 87-5563
Contact: Geodisio Castillo / Otoniël Gonzalez

Proutist Universal

Address: 7627 - 16th Street NW, P.O. Box 56466
Washington, D.C. 20040-6466
Telephone / Fax: / (202) 829-2278 / (202) 829-0462
Contact: Ahyam S. Sharma

Reef Relief

Address: P.O. Box 430, Key West, Florida 33041
Telephone / Fax: / (305) 294-3100 / (305) 293-9515
Contact: Sharon Schultz

Ruk Rakaganno (The Tree Society of Sri Lanka)

Address: No. 3, Campbell Terrace, Colombo 10, Sri Lanka
Telephone / Fax: / 697226 /
Contact: C. Simithraaratchy

Samoan Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (SANGO)

Address: P.O. Box 1585, Beach Road Apia, Western Samoa
Telephone / Fax: / 24 594
Contact: Ula Aukuso

Shri Bajranj Lok Manas Kalyan Samiti

Address: Gouramafi, Via Amargarh, Dist. Pratapgarh, UP, India
Telephone / Fax: /
Contact: Yamuna Shankar Pandey

Society Affiliated to Research & Improvement of Tribal Areas (Sarita Society)

Address: 12, Rajendra Nagar, Gariawas Road, Udaipur-313 001, Rajasthan, India
Telephone / Fax: / (0294) 83783 /
Contact: Prerana Vaish

Solomon Islands Development Trust

Address: P.O. Box 157, Honiara, Solomon Islands
Telephone / Fax: / 21130 /
Contact: Nicholas Kikini

South Pacific Action Committee for Human Ecology and Environment (SPACHEE)

Address: P.O. Box 1168, Suva, Fiji
Telephone / Fax: / / (679) 302-548
Contact: Isoa Korovulavula

Universidad de Puerto Rico
Oficina de Protección Ambiental y Seguridad Ocupacional (OPASO)

Address: P.O. Box 22785, San Juan PR 00931-2785
Telephone / Fax:/
Contact: Francisco Rivera Pérez

Volontaires Guinéens pour l'Environnement

Address: BP 1861, Conakry, Guinea
Telephone / Fax: /
Contact: Abdoulaye Sadio Diallo

Worldwide Network (Women in Development and Environment)

Address: 1331 H Street, NW, Suite 903, Washington, D.C. 20005
Telephone / Fax: / (202) 347-1514 / (202) 347-1524
Contact: Elia Garcia McComie

II. Other non-governmental organizations (not in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council or accredited to UNCED)

Alaska Marine Conservation Council

Address : Box 101145, Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Telephone / Fax: / (907) 277-5357 / (907) 274-4145
Contact : Chris Chavasse
Established: 1993
Membership : National
Relevance : Activities relating to coastal zone management policy, marine and aquatic biodiversity research and policy, fisheries sustainability.

Asociacion de Universidades e Institutos de Investigacion del Caribe (Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes) (UNICA)

Address : Eastern Caribbean Center, University of the Virgin Islands, St. Thomas, VI 00802
Telephone / Fax: / (809) 776-9200 / (809) 777-8701
Contact : LaVerne E. Ragster
Established: 1967
Membership : International
Relevance : A grouping of 16 universities, research institutes and collaborating institutions dedicated to cooperating for improved resource management education in the Caribbean region, its goal is to enhance the capacity of Caribbean universities to provide practical, high quality education in resource management relevant to the region's natural and institutional context.

Barbados Environmental Association

Address : P.O. Box 132, Bridgetown, Barbados, W.I.
Telephone / Fax: / (809) 427-0619
Contact : Gordon Bispham
Established: 1987
Membership : National
Relevance : The Association is committed to the preservation of the environment through public education and awareness programmes, research and action. It plays an advocacy role in policy, institutional and legal reform.

Barbados Museum and Historical Society

Address : St. Ann's Garrison, Barbados, WI
Telephone / Fax: / (809) 427-0201 / (809) 429-5946
Contact : Philippa King
Established:
Membership :
Relevance : Mandate is to collect, document and conserve evidence of Barbados' cultural, historical and environmental heritage. Activities include the development of an environmental database focusing on biodiversity.

Barbados National Trust

Address : Ronald Tree House, 10th Avenue, Belleville, St. Michael
Telephone / Fax: / (809) 426-2421 / (809) 429-9055
Contact : Penelope Hynam Roach/Celeste St. Hill
Established: 1961
Membership : International
Relevance : The Trust's mandate is the preservation of places of historical and architectural interest or of natural beauty and ecological importance. Its activities include studies on establishment of an underwater national park and eco-tourism projects.

Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)

Address : 1104 Strand Street, Suite 208, Christiansted, St. Croix
U.S. Virgin Islands 08820
Telephone / Fax: / (809) 773-9854 / (809) 773-5770
Contact : Yves Renard
Established: 1978
Membership : International
Relevance : Aim is to strengthen the capacity of Caribbean communities to manage the natural resources critical to their development through research, information, training and technical collaboration programmes.

Caribbean People's Development Agency (CARIPEDA)

Address : P. O. Box 1132 Arnos Vale, St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Telephone / Fax: / (809) 458-4058 / (809) 458-4658
Contact : Mrs. Francisco Murray-Williams
Established: 1983
Membership : International
Relevance : As a regional umbrella organization made up of an alliance of development and change-oriented NGOs, CARIPEDA's main purpose is to facilitate and coordinate the work and programmes of NGOs in the larger Caribbean and to promote sustainable social economic development at the base of these societies.

Centre for Resources Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES)

Address : University of the West Indies, Cave Hill Campus, Barbados
Telephone / Fax: / (809) 425-1310 / (809) 424-4204
Contact : Euna Moore
Established: 1985
Membership : International
Relevance : Activities are multidisciplinary, environmental research, teaching and education, and involvement in all regional fora on environment and development issues.

Centre for Sustainable Development

Address : UWI, c/o Chemistry Dept., Mona, Kingston 7, Jamaica
Telephone / Fax: / (809) 927-1660 / (809) 977-1658
Contact : B. Persaud
Established: 1993
Membership : International
Relevance : The Centre has been requested to coordinate preparation of the main paper for the Regional Technical Meeting of the Caribbean Atlantic and Mediterranean Small Island Developing Countries

Citi-Habitat/Centro de Investigaçao e Tecnologia Intermediaria para o Habitat

Address : B.P. 132.C-Ponta d'Agua, Praia, Cape Verde
Telephone / Fax: / (238) 613 202 / (238) 613 202
Contact : Elisio Rodrigues/Olivia Mendes
Established: 1988
Membership : National
Relevance : Activities relating to education and training programmes for adolescent and young people, community development projects, promotion of appropriate technologies, protection of the environment.

Eastern Caribbean Safe Diving Association (ECSDA)

Address : P.O. Box 86 WRD, Barbados, W.I.
Telephone / Fax: / (809) 423-9824 / (809) 427-1084
Contact : Elaine van Geest
Established: 1984
Membership : International
Relevance : The Association is promoting conservation of the marine environment through establishment of permanent moorings along the coastline of Barbados. The Association is also very active in promoting marine conservation and raising public awareness in the area through publications and marine art shows.

ECO - The Ecological Society

Address : P.O. Box 322, Valleta CMR 01, Malta
Telephone / Fax: / / (00356) 320983
Contact : Dunstan Hamilton
Established: 1991
Membership : National
Relevance : Organizes media and education campaign to raise awareness of environmental issues, including waste disposal, tree planting, land use and use of solar energy.

European Centre for Studies, Information and Education on Pacific Issues (ECSIEP) / Europe Pacific Solidarity Network

Address : P.O. Box 151, 3700 AD Zeist, The Netherlands
Telephone / Fax: / (31 34) 042-7827 / (31 34) 042-5614
Contact : Peter van der Vlies
Established: 1992
Membership : International
Relevance : Main aims are to transfer information and contacts from the Pacific region to NGOs located in Europe and to raise awareness in Europe of the concerns of the Pacific region through multi-media projects, publications and seminars.

Friends of the Earth Curaçao (Amigu di Terra)

Address : P.O. Box 4688, Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles
Telephone / Fax: / (5999) 373965
Contact : Yvette Raveneau
Established: 1991
Membership : National
Relevance : Organizes educational programmes, public awareness campaigns regarding the environmental issues of the islands. Networks with other NGOs of the Netherlands Antilles.

Friends of the Earth (Papua New Guinea)

Address : P.O. Box 4028, Boroko, Papua New Guinea
Telephone / Fax: / (675) 230 545 / (675) 256 797
Contact : Thomas Betitis
Established: 1981
Membership : National
Relevance : Activities include projects on logging activities and deforestation, squatter settlements and the fuelwood crisis, use of dangerous methods (e.g. explosives) in marine resource extraction endangering the reef ecosystem, other species and the nursery grounds of marine species.

Fundashon Defensa Ambiental

Address : P.O. Box 4670, Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles
Telephone / Fax: / (599 9) 373 965
Contact : Lloyd Narain
Established: 1989
Membership : International
Relevance : Main activity is coordinating research lobbying and media campaign, dissemination of information regarding environmental issues facing the islands.

INSULA - International Scientific Council for Island Development

Address : c/o MAB - UNESCO: 1, rue Miollis, 75015 Paris, France
Telephone / Fax: / (33 1) 45 68 40 56 / (33 1) 40 65 98 97
Contact : Pier Giovanni d'Ayala
Established: 1989
Membership : International
Relevance : The organization aims at establishing scientific, technical and cultural cooperation at the international level geared towards small islands development. Organizes education and training programmes for small islands communities.

International Fund for National Directorate of Employment/Better Life informal cooperatives sector education scheme

Address : c/o Women Employment Branch, 21 Boyle Street Onikan
7th Floor, P.O.B 71649, Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria
Telephone / Fax: / 2610067 /
Contact : A.N. Eluwa
Established: 1993
Membership : National
Relevance : Informal education of women cooperatives on environmental conservation. Alternative energy sources and employment generation around sustainable environmental development, e.g. waste disposal and management of family wastes.

Island Resources Foundation

Address : 6296 Estate Nazareth No. 11. St. Thomas, USVI 00802-1104
Telephone / Fax: /(809) 775-6225 / (809) 779-2022
Contact : Judith A. Towle
Established: 1970
Membership : International
Relevance : The Foundation is dedicated to improved resource planning, management and development strategies for small tropical islands. Key programme implementation sectors have included coastal and marine resource utilization, land use planning, environmental impact assessments, national park development, tourism planning, and cultural resource development.

Liga dos Amigos do Paul (AMIPAUL)

Address : Plateau Tennis, Praia, Cape Verde
Telephone / Fax: / (238) 615 418 / (238) 612 102
Contact : Jose Vera-Cruz
Established: 1990
Membership : National
Relevance : Activities include the promotion of projects to improve coastal and maritime resources utilization as source of employment income and food.

Mazingira Institute

Address : P.O. Box 14550, Nairobi, Kenya
Telephone / Fax: / (254) 244-3219 / (254) 244-4643
Contact : Davinder Lamba
Established: 1978
Membership : International
Relevance : The Institute operates the Issue Based Indian Ocean Network (IBION) concerned with environment and development in the Indian Ocean region and is developing "Islanders", a world-wide network of islands NGOs. It is committed to the development of knowledge and action on sustainable patterns of development compatible with the dynamics of lower income economies.

Montserrat National Trust

Address : P.O. Box 393, Parliament Street, Plymouth, Montserrat WI
Telephone / Fax: / (809) 491-3086 / (809) 491-3599
Contact : Sarita Francis
Established: 1970
Membership : National
Relevance : The Montserrat National Trust was the lead agency involved in the development of an Environmental Profile for Montserrat. One of the Trust's Objectives is to "Pursue a policy of preservation and act in an advisory capacity to Government and Private Sector".

National Environmental Society Trust (NEST)

Address : 46 Duke Street, P.O. Box 1468, Kingston 8, Jamaica
Telephone / Fax: / (809) 922-0667 / (809) 922-0665
Contact : Christine Scott Dunkley
Established: 1989
Membership : National
Relevance : An umbrella organization for 31 Jamaican environmental NGOs and community-based organizations concerned with conservation, environmental education, research, protection and advocacy, and with sustainable community development.

National Research and Development Foundation

Address : P.O. Box 3067, Castries, Saint Lucia
Telephone / Fax: / (809) 452-4253/7083 / (809) 453-6389
Contact : Melvin Edwards
Established: 1983
Membership : National
Relevance : Mandate is to identify, promote and implement selected developmental activities for improving the socio-economic environment of the people, with focus on the marginalized. Activities include support to the development of micro-enterprises.

Nitrogen Fixing Tree Association

Address : 1010 Holomua Road, Paia, Maui, Hawaii 96779-9744
Telephone / Fax: / (808) 579-9568 / (808) 579-8516
Contact : Karl Dalla Rosa
Established: 1981
Membership : International
Relevance : Established an agro-forestry service as a network for information sharing on agro-forestry, research and development projects and technologies in the Pacific region.

Organizacao das Mulheres de Cabo Verde

Address : CP 213, Republica de Cabo Verde
Telephone / Fax: / (612) 4551127
Contact : Paula Maria Fortes
Established: 1990
Membership : National
Relevance : The organization aims at promoting women's concerns and women's participation in development and environment issues, through education and training programmes.

Organization for Agricultural Development

Address : P.O. Box 846, The Mutual Building, High Street, St. John's, Antigua and Barbuda
Telephone / Fax: / (809) 462-4372 / (809) 462-4372
Contact : Ruth Spencer
Established:
Membership : National
Relevance : Activities include agro-forestry projects involving small farmers, primary schools, community women, training and education on environmental issues, and developing alternative pest-control methods.

Organization for Rural Development (ORD)

Address : P.O. Box 827, Kingstown, St. Vincent, West Indies
Telephone / Fax: / (809) 457-1298 / (809) 457-1158
Contact : Jethro Greene
Established: 1978
Membership : National
Relevance : Activities relating to development of environmentally sound sustainable agriculture systems for small farmers, and training programmes in fertilizer and pesticide management and soil conservation.

UNESCO Club (Malta)

Address : 5 Censu Borg Street, Hamrun - Malta
Telephone / Fax: / 237311 / 243055
Contact : Albert V. Rutter
Established: 1969
Membership : National
Relevance : The organization's activities relate to environmental problems specific to small islands and include raising public awareness of problems arising from pollution resulting from oil slicks, sludge and power station smoke emission.

Union Regionale des Associations du Patrimoine et de l'Environnement de la Guadeloupe (URAPEG)

Address : B.P. 824, F 97174, Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe
Telephone / Fax: / (590) 285 927 / (590) 255 924
Contact : Rodrigue Aristide
Established: 1983
Membership : National
Relevance : Umbrella organization of local associations from the archipelago concerned with natural and cultural heritage and environmental matters.

University of the South Pacific

Address : P.O. Box 1168, Suva, Fiji
Telephone / Fax: / (679) 313 900 / (679) 301 487
Contact : Esekia Solofia
Established: 1968
Membership : International
Relevance : Activities include research, teaching in environmental science and education, resource management and conservation, including marine resources, pollution monitoring, acts as consultant to the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP).

Women and Fisheries Network

Address : P.O. Box 14194, Suva, Fiji
Telephone / Fax: / (679) 313 900 Ext. 2559 / (679) 302-548
Contact : Milika Naqasima
Established: 1993
Membership : International
Relevance : Its activities in the Pacific region include initiating support and evaluating pilot fisheries projects for women, conducting advocacy campaigns with policy makers/planners at national/regional levels and supporting women's access to development resources, information, training and project opportunities to advance their fisheries livelihood, both for subsistence and small-scale commercial purposes.

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LIMITED

A/CONF.167/PC/L.5
2 September 1993

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PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE
GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON THE
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF
SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES
First session
30 August-10 September 1993
Item 3

POSITION OF THE GROUP OF 77 AND CHINA ON BASIC ELEMENTS FOR AN ACTION PROGRAMME FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES

CONTENTS

		Page
I.	CLIMATE CHANGE AND SEA-LEVEL RISE	2
II.	NATURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL DISASTERS	3
III.	MANAGEMENT OF WASTES	4
IV.	COASTAL AND MARINE RESOURCES	6
V.	FRESHWATER RESOURCES	7
VI.	LAND RESOURCES	9
VII.	ENERGY RESOURCES	10
VIII.	TOURISM RESOURCES	11
IX.	BIO-DIVERSITY RESOURCES	12
X.	NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY	13
XI.	REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION	15
XII.	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	16
XIII.	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	17
XIV.	HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	18
XV.	IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND REVIEW	19

I. CLIMATE CHANGE AND SEA-LEVEL RISE

A. National action, policies and measures

1. Early ratification or accession to the Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Montreal Protocol and other related legal instruments.

2. Increased participation in the research, assessment monitoring and mapping of climatic impacts, including oceanographic and atmospheric monitoring programmes, to support the adoption of appropriate adaptive measures and policies and the development of response strategies, to minimize impact of climate change and sea-level rise, and increased participation in international discussions of these issues.

3. Improve public and political understanding of the potential impacts of climate change.

4. Promote more efficient use of energy resources in development planning and use appropriate methods to minimize adverse effects of climate change on their sustainable development.

B. Regional action

1. Create, and/or strengthen, programmes and projects to monitor and improve predictive capacity for climate change, variability and sea-level rise and to assess the impacts of climate change on marine resources, freshwater and agricultural production, including pests.

2. Develop and/or strengthen mechanisms to facilitate the exchange of information and experiences between small island developing States, and to promote technology transfer and training in small island developing States in response to climate change.

3. Provide technical assistance for ratification or accession to the Framework Convention on Climate Change and to assist those which have ratified the Convention to assume their major responsibilities.

C. International action

1. Implement immediately the prompt-start resolution agreed to by Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the Framework Convention on Climate Change.

2. Provide improved access to financial and technical resources for monitoring climate variability and change and sea-level rise, for assessment of the impacts of climate change, and the timely development and implementation of response adaptation strategies, recognizing the specific vulnerabilities and disproportionate cost borne by small island developing States.

3. Provide improved access to information from the activities carried out to reduce uncertainties of climate change and assist the interisland exchange of this information.

4. Provide access to environmentally sound and energy efficient technology to assist small island developing States to conserve energy and reduce emissions of greenhouses gases.

5. Support the activities of regional and subregional organizations aimed at assisting small island developing States to cope effectively and creatively with climate change, variability and sea-level rise, including systems for systematic and continuous research, monitoring and assessment of climate change, variability and sea-level rise, the role of oceans in the world climate, tidal variations and salt water intrusion of freshwater.

II. NATURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL DISASTERS

A. National action, policies and measures

1. Establish and/or strengthen disaster preparedness and management institutions and policies, including building codes, to mitigate, prepare for, and respond to the increasing range and frequency of natural and environmental disasters and promote early warning systems, facilities for the rapid dissemination of information and warnings.

2. Strengthen the capacity of local broadcasting to assist remote atolls in the country and the neighbouring countries during disaster events.

3. Establish a national disaster emergency fund with joint private and public-sector support, for areas where insurance is not available in the commercial market.

4. Integrate natural and environmental disaster policies into national development planning and encourage the development of public and private sector disaster recovery plans, within the framework of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO), by the year 2000.

5. Strengthen cultural and traditional systems that improve the resilience of local communities to disaster events.

B. Regional action

1. Establish and/or strengthen, where appropriate, regional institutions to complement and support national efforts in disaster mitigation, preparedness and management.

2. Establish and/or strengthen, where appropriate, mechanisms for sharing experience, information and resources, including expertise, between small island developing States.

3. Increase access to telecommunication links and satellite facilities for disaster monitoring, assessment and information exchange.

4. Establish regional mechanisms and communication systems for rapid response to disasters.

C. International action

1. Assist small island developing States to establish national and regional institutional mechanisms and policies to reduce the impacts of natural disasters, improve disaster preparedness and integrate natural disaster considerations in development planning, including through access to disaster preparedness resources at the international level.

2. Improve access to technology and relevant training to assist with hazard and risk assessment and early warning systems and to assist with the protection of islands from environmental disasters consistent with national and regional strategies for disaster management.

III. MANAGEMENT OF WASTES

A. National action, policies and measures

1. Develop fiscal and policy incentives and other measures to encourage environmentally sustainable imports and local products with low waste or degradable waste content.

2. Develop and implement appropriate regulatory measures, including emission discharge and pollution standards, for the reduction, prevention, control and monitoring of pollution from all sources and for the safe and efficient management of toxic, hazardous and solid wastes, including sewage, herbicides, pesticides and industrial and hospital effluent, together with proper management of disposal sites.

3. Ratify and implement relevant conventions, including the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal and the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (London Convention) and relevant regional conventions.

4. Formulate and implement public awareness and education campaigns designed to gain local recognition of the need to control wastes at the source, the value of reuse and recycling, of appropriate packaging, and of the possibilities to convert wastes to resources in culturally appropriate ways.

5. Introduce clean technologies and treatment of waste at the source and appropriate technology for solid waste treatment.

6. Development information systems and baseline data for waste management and pollution control, monitoring the types and quantities of wastes, for both sea and land-based sources of pollution.

7. Establish port reception facilities for the collection of waste in accordance with annex V of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships.

B. Regional action

1. Develop regional pollution prevention programmes, including regional centres for pollution prevention, involving demonstration projects, workshops and multimedia presentation tailored to specific groups, the development of economic incentives to further pollution prevention and waste management, relevant legislation, a coordinated and focused monitoring programme and the development of waste management and prevention trust funds.

2. Remove and dispose of existing hazardous wastes, such as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), with the technical assistance of developed countries.

3. Establish clearing houses for information on the sources, levels, amounts, kinds, trends and effects of pollution and waste on marine and coastal systems, and on processes and technology to address pollution control from land and sea based sources.

4. Establish regional mechanisms, including conventions where appropriate, to protect the oceans, seas and coastal areas from ship-generated waste, oil spills and the transboundary movement of toxic and hazardous waste.

5. Examine ways to resolve disputes concerning waste disposal practices affecting islands and encourage a collaborative approach to international compensation and penalties for breaches of international agreements.

C. International action

1. Support the strengthening of national capabilities to carry out pollution monitoring and research and to formulate and apply pollution control and abatement measures.

2. Support the strengthening of institutions to provide assistance to Governments and industry in the adoption of clean production technologies as well as for the prevention of pollution and in the handling, treatment and disposal of hazardous wastes.

3. Accept the right of small island developing States to regulate, restrict and/or ban the importation of products containing non-biodegradable and/or hazardous substances and to prohibit the transboundary movement of hazardous and radioactive wastes and materials within their jurisdiction.

4. Ensure the international conventions and related negotiations on land based sources of marine pollution, including any amendments to the London Dumping Convention, take into account the interests and capacities of small island developing States.

5. Assist the implementation of monitoring and pollution prevention programmes and the establishment of port reception facilities for the collection of waste in accordance with annex V of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships.

6. Enhance international cooperation in the establishment of waste management facilities, the control of toxic chemicals and pollution prevention as components of international investment projects, whether funded by multilateral or private sources.

IV. COASTAL AND MARINE RESOURCES

A. National action, policies and measures

1. Establish and/or strengthen, where necessary, institutional and administrative arrangements for the development of integrated coastal zone management plans and strategies for the exclusive economic zones and their implementation, including integration within national development plans.

2. Design comprehensive monitoring programmes of coastal and marine resources, including wetlands, to determine shoreline and ecosystem stability and document and apply traditional knowledge and management practices which are ecologically sound, as a basis for integrated coastal zone planning and decision-making.

3. Develop and/or strengthen natural capabilities for the sustainable harvesting and processing of fisheries resources and provide training and awareness programmes for the managers (government and local communities) of coastal and marine resources.

4. Ratify and/or adhere to regional and international conventions concerning protection of coastal and marine resources, combat unsustainable fishing and related practices.

B. Regional action

1. Develop and/or strengthen the capacity of regional organizations to undertake activities in the coastal and marine areas, including research on commercial and non-commercial fisheries with regard to sustainable harvesting and utilization; and surveys on reef, estuary and lagoon resources; and monitor and promote innovative ways to sustainably develop territorial waters and exclusive economic zones.

2. Develop methodology for integrated coastal zone management appropriate to small island developing States, particularly very small, low elevation and coral islands.

3. Develop and/or strengthen regional clearing-houses for coastal and marine environmental information so as to facilitate the collection, synthesis and sharing of relevant information, knowledge and experience among small island developing States in a structured and systematic way.

4. Develop programmes to enhance the negotiating and related skills in respect of the management and exploitation of coastal and marine resources, including the negotiation of fisheries agreements.

5. Develop and/or strengthen regional capabilities for the effective surveillance and monitoring of activities in the exclusive economic zones.

6. Harmonize policies and strategies for coordination of sustainable management and utilization of coastal and marine resources.

C. International action

1. Develop mechanisms for the gathering and sharing of information and expertise, particularly interregionally between small island developing States, including the Geographic Information System (GIS) techniques and facilities for the assessment of coastal and marine resources, including UNEP's regional GRID nodes.

2. Cooperate in facilitating mutually advantageous fishing agreements between small island developing States and foreign fishing groups and take account of the special concerns and characteristics of small island developing States within the United Nations Intergovernmental Conference on Straddling and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks.

3. Assist with the establishment and/or strengthening, where necessary, of new institutional and administrative arrangements, where necessary, for the development of integrated coastal zone management plans and their implementation.

4. Support small island developing States in establishing national and regional capabilities for effective surveillance and monitoring of activities within the exclusive economic zone, in the setting up of regional and other joint-venture fishing enterprises, in developing inventories of marine resources, in developing regional approaches to the sustainable management of the exclusive economic zone and in the strengthening of regional marine research centres.

V. FRESHWATER RESOURCES

A. National action, policies and measures

1. Develop, maintain and protect watershed areas, irrigation systems, distribution networks and appropriate catchment systems and promote effective water conservation programmes through, inter alia, the development of integrated national water plans, the use of appropriate

incentives and regulatory measures, community involvement in management and conservation, forest management and reforestation and investment strategies.

2. Develop and strengthen low-cost monitoring and assessment capabilities, linked to water resources databases, for relevant decision-making tools, including forecasting models for water management, planning and utilization.

3. Strengthen procedures to monitor and respond to the impacts of natural and environmental hazards, in particular the impacts of climate change, including drought and sea-level rise, on water resources.

4. Encourage the development and acquisition of appropriate technology and training for cost-effective sewage disposal, desalination and rainwater collection to provide sufficiently high quality potable freshwater.

B. Regional action

1. Develop and strengthen initiatives for regional cooperation in training and research to assist Governments in the development and implementation of integrated water resources plans, including conservation and rehabilitation of watersheds, protection of ground water, fostering public awareness and water quality monitoring.

2. Provide technical assistance for the assessment and/or development and transfer of appropriate technology for water collection, distribution and protection, in particular sewage disposal technology.

C. International action

1. Improve access to environmentally sound and energy efficient technologies for the catchment, production, conservation and delivery of freshwater, including rainwater catchment, water treatment systems and desalination, and foster the exchange of information on water treatment methods.

2. Enhance small island developing States capacity to develop and implement integrated water resources plans, including conservation and rehabilitation of watersheds, protection of ground water, fostering public awareness and water quality monitoring.

3. Assist training and public awareness campaigns to build up an endogenous capacity relating to water management and conservation and appropriate rainwater catchment systems.

4. Support the establishment of methodologies aimed at assessing the adverse impact of climate change on freshwater resources and develop appropriate response and mitigation measures.

VI. LAND RESOURCES

A. National action, policies and measures

1. Develop and improve national databases for land-use planning and management, including estimates of carrying capacity, economic and environmental value of land resources, along with appropriate decision-making tools such as Land/Geographic Information Systems.

2. Prepare and/or review land-use plans in conjunction with agricultural, forestry, mining, tourism, traditional land-use practices and other land use policies, with a view to formulating comprehensive land-use plans and zoning, so as to protect land resources, ensure sustainable and productive land use and guard against land degradation, pollution and exceeding island carrying capacity.

3. Encourage appropriate forms of land tenure and a greater appreciation of the integrated nature of land development in order to facilitate sustainable land use.

4. Formulate and enforce laws, regulations and economic pricing and incentives to encourage the sustainable and integrated use, management and conservation of land and its natural resources.

5. Support appropriate afforestation and reforestation programmes, with appropriate emphasis on natural regeneration and participation of land owners, to ensure watershed and coastal protection and reduce land degradation.

6. Improve the availability, affordability and environmental quality of shelter in human settlements, in accordance with chapter 7 of Agenda 21.

7. Increase attention to national physical planning in both urban and rural environments, with a focus on training to strengthen physical planning offices, including the use of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and other decision-making tools.

B. Regional action

1. Provision of appropriate training and other capacity-building opportunities for small island developing States, including systems for continuous surveillance of the rate and extent of land-use changes and monitoring of adverse environmental effects, to facilitate the implementation of national actions.

2. Collection, synthesis and sharing of relevant information, knowledge and experience among small island developing States on sustainable land-use practices and policies in a structured and systematic way, including issues pertaining to environmental, agricultural, forestry, mining and other land-based sectors, market intelligence information, and assessment of potential interested overseas investors.

C. International action

1. Support the improved availability of shelter and the economic and environmental quality of human settlements for small island developing States in accordance with chapter 7 of Agenda 21.

2. Facilitate more effective international and interregional cooperation, coordination and collaboration in the fields of agriculture, forestry and other land use, through international and interregional networks and training programmes.

VII. ENERGY RESOURCES

A. National action, policies and measures

1. Implement appropriate public education and awareness programmes, including consumer incentives to promote energy conservation.

2. Promote the efficient use of energy and the development of environmentally sound energy resources and energy efficient technologies, paying special attention to the increasing economic possibilities of renewable energy resources.

3. Establish and/or strengthen, where appropriate, research capabilities in the development and promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including wind, solar, geothermal, hydroelectric, wave and biomass.

B. Regional action

1. Establish or strengthen research and policy capabilities in the development of new and renewable sources of energy, including wind, solar, geothermal, hydroelectric, wave and biomass.

2. Assist, where appropriate, in the formulation of energy policies, standards and guidelines for the energy sector applicable to small island developing States, and enhance national capacity to effectively plan, manage and monitor their energy sectors.

3. Gather and disseminate information, and promote regional cooperation and technical exchanges between small island developing States on energy-sector issues.

C. International action

1. Support the development and utilization of renewable energy technologies and improve the efficiency of existing technologies and end-use equipment based on conventional energy sources.

2. Formulate and ratify international agreements on energy-sector issues in relation to sustainable development in such issues as carbon

emissions and the transportation of petroleum - for example, the use of double-hulled tankers.

3. Develop and agree to effective mechanisms for the transfer of energy technology and establish databases to disseminate information on experience in the use of new and renewable sources of energy as well as on the efficient use of non-renewable energy sources.

4. Ensure that international institutions and agencies incorporate environmental efficiency and conservation principles into energy-sector-related training and technical assistance and provide concessionary financing facilities for energy-sector reforms.

VIII. TOURISM RESOURCES

A. National action, policies and measures

1. Ensure that tourism development and environmental management are mutually supportive.

2. Adopt integrated planning and policies to ensure sustainable tourism development, with particular attention to land-use planning, requiring environmental impact assessments for all tourism projects, continuous monitoring of the environmental impact of all tourism activities, the development of guidelines and standards for design and construction to take into account energy consumption, the disposal of wastes and land degradation, the proper management and protection of eco-tourism attractions and the carrying capacity of areas for tourism.

3. Identify and develop facilities to meet specific "niche" markets, particularly in eco-tourism, nature and cultural tourism, providing increased support for cultural activities to protect the cultural integrity of small island developing States.

B. Regional action

1. Ensure that tourism and the environment are mutually supportive in cooperation schemes at the regional level, including harmonization of standards and regulations.

2. Encourage the assessment and development of potential complementarities among small island developing States including the development of packaged options covering several islands and encouraging joint marketing and training programmes.

3. Establish or strengthen regional mechanisms for the exchange of information in the development of a safe and sustainable tourism sector, using, as appropriate, the capacities of regional tourism organizations.

C. International action

1. Promote recognition of the value of tourism in small island developing States to the international community as well as the fragility of the resources on which tourism in small island developing States depends and of the need therefore for international support to encourage its sustainable development.

2. Facilitate efforts at the national and regional levels to assess the overall impact of the economic, social and ecological aspects of tourism, to plan sustainable tourism and to develop eco- and cultural tourism.

IX. BIO-DIVERSITY RESOURCES

A. National action, policies and measures

1. Formulate and implement integrated strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of terrestrial and marine bio-diversity, including identification of sites of high biological significance for conservation of biological diversity and/or for eco-tourism and other sustainable development opportunities, such as sustainable agriculture, training and research.

2. Ratify and implement the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and other relevant international and regional conventions.

3. Promote community support for the conservation of biological diversity and designation of protected areas through concentration on educational strategies that increase awareness of the significance of biodiversity conservation and particularly the fundamental importance of a diverse biological resource base to resource-owning communities.

4. Generate and maintain buffer stocks of biogenetic resources for re-introduction into the environment, especially in the case of post-disaster restoration and rehabilitation.

5. Develop or continue studies and research on biological resources, their management and their intrinsic socio-economic and cultural value, including biotechnology.

B. Regional action

1. Encourage countries to concentrate on known, existing sites of biological significance and to build up community support for the protection of these areas.

2. Promote regional studies of the socio-economic and cultural value of biological resources, including genetic engineering, intellectual property rights, and access to biotechnology, with the participation

of existing or strengthened scientific institutions, relevant international agencies and non-governmental organizations.

3. Promote the establishment of regional gene-bank centres for research, seeking the development and introduction of more resistant and productive varieties of species, and provide the appropriate legal and technical procedures for the use of these biological resources.

4. Coordinate information exchange, training and technical assistance in support of national efforts to establish and manage conservation areas and for species conservation, including the identification and use of traditional knowledge and techniques for resource management which assist the conservation of biological resources and diversity.

5. Promote and/or strengthen already existing regional scientific institutions which can operate as reference centres for problems related to the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity.

C. International action

1. Provide improved access to financial and technical resources for the conservation of biological diversity, including funds for basic institutional and logistic support for the conservation and management of biological diversity.

2. Improve access to environmentally sound biotechnology, including know-how and delivery mechanisms.

3. Ensure that the activities of relevant international organizations, agencies and programmes of the United Nations as well as of relevant non-governmental organizations, are closely coordinated with and supportive of identified regional small island developing States centres or ongoing programmes in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wildlife, Fauna and Flora conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and biotechnology.

4. Make greater use of import restrictions under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) on products from endangered species of small island developing States.

X. NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY

A. National action, policies and measures

1. Strengthen institutional arrangements and administrative capacity, including cross-sectoral/interministerial committees and task forces, to integrate environment and economic policy in national planning and across sectors and ensure capacity to implement Agenda 21 and the decisions of the Global Conference.

2. Develop implementation strategies and schedules, including financing, for both regional and national activities.

3. Establish or strengthen environmental agencies with adequate financial and staff resources.

4. Increase awareness and involvement of non-governmental organizations, local communities and other major groups in national planning and implementation of sustainable development programmes.

5. Improve public education to familiarize local, provincial/State and national bodies with environmental laws already in existence, to facilitate discussion of the value of environmental legislation and standards to local communities and to open wider discussion on more culturally appropriate penalties for contravention of laws and regulations.

6. Develop appropriate national, provincial/State and local environmental regulations which reflect the needs and incorporate the principles of sustainability, create appropriate environmental standards and procedures, and ensure their integration into national planning instruments and development projects at an early state in the design process, including specific legislation for appropriate environmental impact assessment for both public and private-sector development.

7. Give sustainable development task forces or their equivalent official authority and validity to permit their continued meeting as interdisciplinary and communally representative advisory bodies.

8. Provide adequate resources for the enforcement of environmental regulations.

9. Enact domestic legislation required for the implementation of the wide range of international environmental conventions and agreements directly relevant to small island developing States.

10. Establish national information nodes on the sustainable development of small island developing States, to encourage, at the international level, the development of a small islands' sustainable development information network to facilitate the exchange of experience among small island developing States.

B. Regional action

1. Assist, where appropriate, with the implementation of national environmental strategies.

2. Provide appropriate research, training and information dissemination to facilitate the mainstreaming of environment in development planning and decision-making and coordination between sectors.

C. International action

1. Improve access to financial and technical assistance to strengthen national institutions and administrative and operational capacity.

2. Support the development of a small islands' sustainable development information network to facilitate the exchange of experience among small island developing States.

XI. REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION

A. National action, policies and measures

1. Support for regional organizations through membership and budgetary contributions.

2. Encourage improved coordination and collaboration among regional bodies and between the international community and regional programmes.

B. Regional action

1. Improve coordination among regional bodies for the sustainable development of small island developing States as outlined in Agenda 21.

2. Formulate regional programmes and strategies jointly between regional bodies and national authorities consistent with Agenda 21.

3. Develop a small island developing States technical assistance programme to support sustainable development in small island developing States worldwide.

4. Establish and, where appropriate, support regional sustainable development centres to facilitate the sustainable development of small island developing States in the areas of research, training, the development of endogenous technology, transfer of technology and the provision of legal and technical advice, taking into account the work of existing relevant institutions, including universities.

5. Draft model environmental provisions as a guide for countries, leaving to each small island developing States the incorporation of country-specific provisions to reflect the variety and diversity of national and customary laws and procedures.

6. Prepare environmental law training manuals for both lawyers and others working in the environmental field.

7. Conduct regional and in-country workshops on environmental law subjects, including, environmental conventions and treaties,

Environmental Impact Assessment, heritage, pollution, civil enforcement, prosecution and environmental mediation.

8. Assess relevant international environmental instruments and conventions in order to encourage small island developing States to accede to and implement them.

C. International action

1. Support environmental law offices within regional and sub-regional organizations to implement regional approaches, including the development of relevant expertise.

2. Improve access to financial and technical resources for the development and/or strengthening of the regional bodies in order to respond to the sustainable development needs of small island developing States.

3. Improve coordination with relevant region/subregional bodies to implement Agenda 21 and the decisions of the Global Conference.

4. Strengthen the regional bodies in order to improve their capacity to respond to the sustainable development needs of small island developing States.

XII. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

A. National action, policies and measures

1. Continue efforts to strengthen transport services and facilities at both the national and local levels, with particular attention to environmental protection, safety and to innovative low-cost transport solutions.

2. Upgrade domestic communications facilities, including radio and telephone coverage to remote rural communities, and to continue the efforts to improve international telecommunications links.

3. Address quarantine problems and requirements stemming from changing transport situations and longer-term climatic changes.

B. Regional action

1. Foster increased cooperation in civil aviation, shipping and telecommunications, including possibilities for consolidation of national airline services.

2. Develop effective quarantine services, through upgrading existing plant protection and related programmes.

3. Develop and apply new communications technology to distance education services to promote greater public awareness of sustainable development issues.

C. International action

1. Develop innovative energy efficient transport solutions to move people and cargo to and from island ports without the need to establish high cost infrastructure.

2. Cooperate with national and regional bodies in designing and enforcing effective quarantine systems.

3. Improve access to financial and technical resources in support of regional organizations which are coordinating and advising small island developing States in the fields of transport and communication.

XIII. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

A. National action, policies and measures

1. Ensure that science and technology policy is closely linked to national environmental strategies and sustainable development plans and response to local and sectoral sustainable development needs, emphasizing self-sufficiency and the minimization of import dependency.

2. Give greater emphasis to research and training for science and economic development generally as well as for environmental and technology assessment; refine analytical tools for natural resource accounting; and encourage the development and use of information and communications technology to overcome size and isolation problems.

3. Promote research and development in areas where endogenous technologies and traditional practices have great relevance, including agriculture, agricultural processing, waste-recycling, ethnobiology and biotechnology, construction and renewable energy, ensuring that mechanisms are in place for the appropriate protection of intellectual property rights in accordance with relevant international conventions.

4. Encourage the use of endogenous environmentally friendly technologies through regulations, standards and economic incentives.

5. Develop or ensure access to databases on environmentally sound technologies of local relevance and collect consistent time series data for monitoring performance of sustainable development.

B. Regional action

1. Develop or strengthen efforts to assist small island developing States assess technology, develop databases on environmentally sound technologies, conduct relevant research and development and training,

develop appropriate information systems to share experience within and between small island developing States, through relevant regional organizations and institutions.

2. Encourage appropriate regional standards and the standardization of analytical methods as well as scientific inter-calibration exercises in order to facilitate the exchange of data.

3. Develop and strengthen Regional Ocean Sciences Networks with particular reference to data collection and dissemination of information relevant to small island developing states.

C. International action

1. Facilitate access to and the development of environmentally sound technologies relevant to small island developing States, including coastal zone management, marine and ocean sciences, using inter alia, joint ventures and financial mechanisms.

2. Strengthen coordination and networking of the various national centres, regional organizations and institutions and international organizations working in areas of science and technology to facilitate information flow, database creation and access, and greater collaboration and technical cooperation in programmes.

3. Encourage development within the international community, including the United Nations system, of appropriate programmes in support of regional and national efforts to build the science and technology capacities of small island developing States.

XIV. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

A. National action, policies and measures

1. Infuse sustainable development ideas into education curricula at all levels and promote participation by all groups, emphasizing the link between environment and social and economic issues and continue to orient education systems to greater emphasis on science, mathematics, and technical training.

2. Mainstream population issues into decision-making and planning mechanisms of government, including the development of comprehensive population policies consistent with sustainable development objectives.

3. Improve urban/rural settlements by giving priority to the improvement of basic services such as potable water, sewage disposal, shelter, family planning, health and the elimination of poverty, ensuring that development projects have explicit environment and health objectives, ensuring adequate resources for public health and health prevention activities, and considering urban development options including decentralization.

4. Encourage the use of distance training to meet expanding educational demand and the large demand for knowledge and training on the environment.

5. Encourage the use of traditional knowledge and skills in environment, resource management and health, and the use of community groups to assist in promoting environmental awareness.

B. Regional action

1. Support national efforts to develop appropriate curricula for sustainable development at all levels, including the introduction, development and/or access to interdisciplinary training in environmental sciences at a tertiary level, and improve coordination of training activities on sustainable development and environmental issues that are being conducted throughout small island developing States by different organizations, including non-governmental organizations.

2. Assess the impacts of urbanization on the physical and human environments and provide health evaluation and impact assessment capability for small island developing States.

C. International action

1. Support efforts to develop curricula for sustainable development, in particular, tertiary level courses on environmental management and sustainable development encouraging in these multidisciplinary approaches.

2. Provide appropriate resources to meet the particular population concerns of small island developing States, inter alia support small island developing States in the preparatory process for the International Conference on Population and Development.

3. Support basic regional and national formal and informal health training institutions and research on technology and health problems of small island developing States, paying more attention to malaria, nutrition, drugs, AIDS, maternal and infant health care and support national and regional efforts to improve urban/rural settlements.

XV. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND REVIEW

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/CONF.167/PC/L.5/Add.1
7 September 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE GLOBAL
CONFERENCE ON THE SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL ISLAND
DEVELOPING STATES
First session
30 August-10 September 1993
Agenda item 3

POSITION OF THE GROUP OF 77 AND CHINA ON BASIC ELEMENTS FOR AN ACTION PROGRAMME FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES

XV. IMPLEMENTATION, AND MONITORING AND REVIEW

1. Effective implementation, monitoring and review of this action programme is essential for the sustainable development of small island developing States. The action programme is an opportunity for the international community to demonstrate its commitment to the means of implementation agreed upon under Agenda 21. 1/ In line with Principle 6 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 2/ the United Nations system and the international community shall give special priority to the needs of small island developing States since they are amongst the most environmentally vulnerable. This will require, in particular, adequate resources for implementation and actions at the national, regional and international levels.

I. NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION

1. Small island developing States have begun to implement Agenda 21. In many cases national strategies have been or are being developed as a basis for action. Further progress is required to ensure that environmental considerations are given appropriate significance at central levels of decision-making and that there is full integration of environmental and developmental considerations at both micro and macro levels. Considerable emphasis has been placed on building endogenous capacity throughout the framework action programme, which will require considerable effort to implement.

2. New participatory approaches to policy-making and implementation of sustainable development programmes will be necessary at all levels. There is a special role for groups which include women, youth, senior, indigenous and local

communities as well as the private sector, labour and non-governmental organizations, as articulated in chapter 27 of Agenda 21.

II. REGIONAL IMPLEMENTATION

1. As has been highlighted within the action programme, pooling the limited human resources of small island developing States through regional cooperation and institutions is a necessary part of their progress towards sustainable development. Regional action based on priorities, identified in the national strategies and plans of many small island developing States, requires better coordination of effort, stronger regional organizations and improved access to financial and technical resources.

III. INTERNATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION

This programme of action is part of the process of the implementation of Agenda 21, in particular, chapter 17 (g).

A. Finance

1. The implementation of this programme of action will require the provision of financial resources which are adequate, predictable, new and additional in accordance with chapter 33. This can be achieved by the international community through a number of mechanisms that would:

(a) Provide to small island developing States concessional financial and technical assistance at the levels, in real terms, necessary to support their sustainable development;

(b) Maximize the access of small island developing States to concessional financial and technical assistance taking into account, inter alia, the specific development needs as outlined in the programme of action for the sustainable development of small island developing States and the problems facing these States;

(c) Review, and revise as appropriate, the mechanisms, criteria and procedures used in allocating and providing concessional resources to small island developing States within multilateral and bilateral programmes to improve their effectiveness taking into account the special needs, the sustainable development potential and the prospects for increased small island developing States' contributions to global sustainability through increased resources;

(d) Ensure that financial and technical assistance conforms to the national and, where appropriate, regional priorities of the small island developing States;

(e) Provide support to small island developing States to enable them to achieve economic growth and sustainability.

B. Trade

1. The economies of small island developing States are extremely dependent on international trade and very often on international trade in, and market access for, a single commodity. The need for a supportive international economic and trading climate conducive to sustained economic growth and development is therefore critical. Trade liberalization, with a view to enhancing the access to markets for the exports of small island developing States is particularly important.

2. The international community should also aim at finding ways and means of achieving a better functioning and enhancing the transparency of commodity markets; of providing greater diversification of the commodity sector in small island developing States within a macroeconomic framework that takes into account a country's economic structure, resource endowments and market opportunities; and of providing better management of national resources that takes into consideration the necessity of sustainable development. In this connection, the fulfilment of measures designed under paragraph 2.16 of Agenda 21 are relevant to the sustainable development of small island developing States.

3. In this context, a study should be undertaken on the effects of trade liberalization and globalization on the sustainable development of small island developing States and should include recommendations for ameliorating the negative impacts.

C. Transfer of environmentally sound technologies for cooperation and capacity-building

1. The transfer of environmentally sound technologies, cooperation and capacity-building is a crucial process for achieving sustainable development in the small island developing States. In particular, the promotion of access to environmentally sound technologies is a key requirement for enhancing the endogenous capacity of small island developing States.

2. In the context of small island developing States, there is a particular need to focus on the dissemination of information regarding available technology; improving the endogenous capacity of small island developing States to absorb, manage and utilize environmentally sound technologies through, inter alia, education and training; and promoting, facilitating and financing access to and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies, including state-of-the-art technology, as well as corresponding know-how on concessional and preferential terms.

3. The fulfilment by the developed countries and the international organizations of measures described in paragraph 34.18 of Agenda 21 is also of critical importance to the small island developing States.

1. Information

(i) Support the establishment of collaborative networks of subregional and regional research and information systems, in particular mechanisms to facilitate the access of small island developing States to information;

(ii) Focus on disseminating information on environmental emergencies that may result from poor or inappropriate application of technologies and early warning information aimed at preventing natural and environmental disasters;

(iii) The focal point for small island developing States within the secretariat of the Commission on Sustainable Development could, in coordination with relevant United Nations agencies, including regional scientific and technical bodies, serve as a central data bank for information exchange on available technologies, modalities for their acquisition, and technical cooperation programmes relating to the special needs of small island developing States.

2. Capacity-building

(i) The national capacities of the small island developing States to assess, manage, absorb and utilize new technologies should be strengthened. In this context, the existing administrative infrastructure would have to be strengthened so as to train personnel at all levels and educate the end-users of these technologies;

(ii) Small island developing States should cooperate among themselves and with other developing countries that are in a position to do so with a view to developing and improving environmentally sound technologies. The international community should extend its full support to initiatives aimed at promoting technology cooperation and capacity-building among small island developing States and other developing countries.

3. Finance

(i) Bilateral and multilateral donors should increase their financial support at the national, regional and international level for activities that are designed to promote and facilitate the transfer of environmentally sound technologies and capacity-building to small island developing States.

D. Environmental legislation and training

1. International environmental law is an increasingly complex subject which requires careful analysis with respect to its applicability to various bodies of national law. Regional and international programmes to enhance the capacity of small island developing States to develop and implement appropriate national

environmental legislation are very important. This should include support for training in all aspects of environmental law, including, where applicable, customary law.

E. Institutional arrangements

1. A specific international mechanism will be necessary to direct the substantial resources required to effectively address the specific needs and concerns of small island developing States.

2. The focal point for the Global Conference which has been established within the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the United Nations should be strengthened, with specialized expertise and resources to research and respond to the specialized sustainable developments needs of small island developing States, and should be given overall responsibility to monitor United Nations implementation of agreements and commitments emanating from the aforementioned Conference.

3. During each substantive session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, the report of the focal point to the Commission on international follow-up to the recommendations emanating from the Global Conference should address those items of the programme of action that are pertinent to the Commission's current agenda.

4. The relevant programmes being carried out by the United Nations system and the relevant regional and multinational organizations in the regions and individual countries should be recognized, consolidated and expanded or rationalized, as appropriate. Initiatives to promote economies of scale through integration should also be encouraged. Where applicable, the common objectives of members of regional integration arrangements should be taken into account.

5. Focal points for small island developing States should be established within United Nations specialized agencies having expertise and mandates in particular areas of the programme of action.

F. Vulnerability index

1. Small island developing States, together with national, regional and international organizations and research centres, should continue work on the development of vulnerability indices and other indicators that reflect the status of small island developing States and integrate ecological fragility and economic vulnerability.

2. In this respect, the relevant international organizations could utilize their capacity to support the development of the index.

IV. MONITORING AND REVIEW

1. In addition to the direct monitoring and review of results by the development assistance agencies and countries concerned, there will be regular, ongoing monitoring and review at the global level by the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the United Nations. Within the Department, a unit within the focal point, with a monitoring and review capacity, should be established to gather financial and programmable information on activities supporting the sustainable development of small island developing States. This unit will monitor and review the implementation of the outcomes of the Global Conference and of Agenda 21.

2. Within five years, a second Global Conference, convened in accordance with chapter 17 (g) of Agenda 21, will undertake a comprehensive review of the degree of success in enhancing the sustainable development of small island developing States, with recommendations, where necessary, for amending the programme of action and providing means of implementing it.

Notes

1/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8), annex II.

2/ Ibid., annex I, p. 4.